

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY JULY 19, 1901

1-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2299.

BOTH THE APPROPRIATION BILLS ARE NOW LAW.

Only One Veto and That is Quickly Sustained.

FOUR VOTES TO PASS OVER EXECUTIVE

Messages Extending Session and Calling Attention to Unpaid Bills.

"Believing it to be for the best interests of the people that further appropriation bills should be passed at the present session of the Legislature, I, Henry E. Cooper, Acting Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, do hereby extend such session for the period of fourteen days up to and including the 31 day of August, A. D. 1901, for the purpose of such appropriation bills.
"In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Territory of Hawaii to be affixed."
HENRY E. COOPER.

Thus did the Acting Governor serve notice upon the members of the Legislature that responsibility for public service during the biennial period would not be assumed by the Executive.

The proclamation was one of the several sent to the two Houses yesterday. The session was held with the expectation on the part of the members that they would hear of the disposition of the appropriation measures, and there was no disappointment. The Executive sent in the following messages in that relation:

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day signed Act 3, entitled "An Act Making Special Appropriations for Salaries and Pay Rolls During the Two Years Which Will End with the Thirtieth Day of June, A. D. 1903."

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day signed Act 4, entitled "An Act making special appropriations for the departmental use of the Territory during the two years which will end with the thirtieth day of June, A. D. 1903," with the exception of the item for the purchase of land for a site for a hospital for incurables, \$20,000, which I do not approve. The reasons for my disapproval will be found in a message upon this subject.

The Acting Governor's message vetoing the \$20,000 item was as follows:

I am unable to approve of the item "For the purchase of land for a site for a Hospital for Incurables, \$20,000," inserted in Act 4, entitled "An Act Making Special Appropriation for the Departmental Use of the Territory during the Two Years which will End with the Thirtieth Day of June, A. D. 1903."

My reasons for disapproval of this item, although I approve of the object sought to be obtained by the Legislature, are that the clause incident to such item reading "Such transfer and conveyance of public land is hereby authorized without further consideration, upon condition that whenever such parcel of land shall cease to be used for such purpose for three consecutive years the same shall revert to the Government is practically a grant of land without consideration, which is contrary to the Land Laws of the Territory.

Section 73 of the Organic Act provides that the laws of Hawaii relating to public lands and settlement of boundaries, and the issuance of patents on land-commission awards, except as changed by this act, shall continue in force until Congress shall otherwise provide. It is not therefore in the power of the Legislature to change the existing laws governing the disposition of public lands; consequently I believe this item is without lawful authority.

I return herewith the Act above referred to for your reconsideration upon this item.

This did not conclude the communications of the Acting Governor to the Legislature. Accompanying these was the following message:

A consideration of Act 4, entitled "An Act Making Special Appropriations for the Departmental Use of the Territory during the Two Years Which Will End With the Thirtieth Day of June, A. D. 1903," fails to show items for the "Payment of Unpaid Bills" submitted by the message of June 17th, with the exception of the bills incurred on account of bubonic plague and unpaid bills of the Board of Health.

I therefore submit for your consideration "Estimates for the Payment of Unpaid Bills," with the recommendation that they be inserted in an appropriation bill to be paid from current receipts.

I also recommend the insertion of the items contained in the "Estimates of Appropriations, Current Receipts," which appear to be necessary for the proper conduct of the affairs of the respective departments.

I also recommend a further appropriation of \$2 to enable the Fire District Commission to continue its labors for such time as it may deem necessary to reach a satisfactory conclusion.



Treasurer Wright to the cupboard one night,
On a trip of discovery went,
And of all the pelf which should be on the shelf,
Found scarcely a single cent.

Where was the money? oh isn't it funny
The way that the doo-bird files?
It was frightened away so the people say
By the law-makers' goo-goo eyes.

H. M. A.

I also recommend the passage of an appropriation bill making special appropriations for the use of the Territory during the succeeding biennial period out of any moneys which may be received by the Treasury from the Loan authorized by Act 71 of the Session Laws of 1896. The unissued bonds authorized by said act amount to \$799,000. I submit the following estimates for your consideration:

Executive Chamber, July 18, 1901.
The new items proposed by the Acting Governor in addition to those on the list of unpaid bills, are the following:

CURRENT RECEIPTS - ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Salary Physician, Receiving Station and Prison \$ 1,000
Coroner's Inquests 500

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Grounds, general 6,000
Loan Fund appropriations were recommended as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Sewerage Honolulu.

Nuuanu Stream District \$ 25,000

Material 5,000

Incidentals 1,000

Union Connection 1,000

City Sewer Incidentals 1,000

Sewerage Hills 5,000

Harbor Improvements Honolulu.

Yankee's Slip \$ 20,000

Yankee's Wharf 5,000

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Filtration System Honolulu 50,000
New Building Insane Asylum 30,000
Garbage Crematory 15,000
Palama Reservoir and Waterpipe 50,000
Addition Honolulu Pipe System 100,000
Fire Hydrants, Honolulu 5,000
Waialuku and Kahului Water Works 3,000

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

District of Hilo \$ 5,000

Kohala 2,500

Kona 2,500

Puna 2,500

Lahaina 500

Waialuku 500

Hana 4,000

Oahu 13,000

Honolulu 30,000

Total loan appropriations \$ 414,000

The reading of the messages produced rather peculiar results in the House. In the Upper House there was a rather long discussion on the proceedings which should follow, Senator Brown showing the disposition which should be made, and the feeling of the Independents being set forth by Senator White. In the Lower House there was some warm talk, this time the opposition being Hoogs; the leader in the controversy being, of course, Emmeluth.

The first thing after the reading of the messages was the motion of Emmeluth to sustain the veto. Emmeluth objected. He said that the disposition of

the Acting Governor were not sufficient, that the operation of the Hawaiian land laws could not be made to apply, as they had been suspended by resolution during the regular session. He made some animadversions upon this phase of the question, until he was interrupted by Hoogs.

"Let us stop this wasting of the time of this House," said Hoogs. "What's the use of spending our time with talk? If the gentleman has a spite against Mr. Cooper or Mr. Dole, let him go to his office and have it out right away, and not take up the time of the House with his grievances."

"Mr. Speaker," burst out the leader of one branch of the Independents, "I consider the remark an insult. Twice has the gentleman used such language, and was it used any place but on the floor of the House, I would hit him on the jaw for it."

"That's all right," returned Hoogs. "But let us not waste time harping over old scores. If Mr. Emmeluth has a score to settle with the Governor, let him take it there to settle. The member was sent here to represent the people, and he seems to have forgotten that and is continually making a fool of the House."

Emmeluth retorted that he was responsible to the people for his action, and that he did not want the House to submit to the dictation of the Acting Governor. He said he could not see why there should be any such action as was proposed.

"It is just to show the confidence of the House in the ability of the Acting Governor," remarked Hoogs.

"It is to put the Home Rule party on record," replied Emmeluth. "The Republicans want to have the record of a vote in favor of the Governor which will show how the party stands."

Kumale called for his motion, and when the notes were asked the Fifth District statesman found that he had only three of his fellows with him—one of the number, Prendergast, explaining that he voted in that way as he would not vote in favor of any bill with the military in it. This once accomplished, a motion was made to take up the unpaid bills, and the letter of the Superintendent of Public Works on the subject was read. On motion, with little debate, the House decided to lay the matter on the table. There was no action in the majority party and consequently there was a motion to take a recess until the afternoon, which carried.

During the recess there was some informal talk and there was not so much as Speaker Akia decided that it was best to adjourn for the day. This was done at once when the House met. Emmeluth was not in his seat when the vote was taken, but entered the hall within a moment after the result was declared. He had in his hand a paper, the title of which is to carry into effect the recommendation of the Governor, and

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Many Members Want to Go Home.

THINK THEY CAN HAVE EXTRA SESSION

Bills Ready for Introduction But a Speedy Adjournment May Be Taken.

It will be a badly disorganized majority which will meet in the Legislature this morning for the first day of the extended session. There will be little of harmony either between the two Houses or the members of either branch who owe allegiance to the majority organization. There was to have been a caucus of the Home Rulers last night at Foster's Hall, but the caucus was not held. The members of the Legislature did not appear up to 10 o'clock, and at that hour Senator Kalaokalan and Representative Prendergast, who held up the dignity of the two branches of the Legislature, decided that they would desert, so the sergeant-at-arms turned out the lights and all was off.

The caucus was not one of the members primarily but was to be a party gathering. There were at different times during the evening as many as seven members of the party outside of the officials in the room, but there was nothing but the most informal talk about what was going on. In no way was there any consideration of the plan to be followed, and the discussions could not be held to be action on the matter which is uppermost in the minds of the people who watch the doings of the Executive building. Great things were promised but there was no accomplishment.

This leaves the action today entirely in the air. No one may predict what is to be the result of the meeting of the two houses, for the opinions of the individual members are as widely separated as their districts. During the general discussions on the lawn, in the third house yesterday, the dominant note was one of discontent with the position in which the majority is placed. The majority of the members, irrespective of party, want to go home. They do not think that they should be held here, now that the two appropriation bills have been passed, and they also think there is a limitation on their power to pass any bill with the word "loan" in it.

As to the unpaid bills, there is a feeling among the Independents that this matter has had enough consideration in the Houses and the fact that a message from the Governor was laid over, the items not being put into the general bill, is to be taken as their expression upon the advisability of the putting of these matters in the bills. There seems to be a feeling that there will be no success attending the attempt to make a second bill to cover these matters. Some members of the House say they would not vote upon these bills until they had been put through the committees in regular form, so as to establish the liability of the Government, ascertain that the bills were incurred in the regular form, and that there is some chance that they will be paid.

This is the way they talk, but in reality the entire matter is one of extra session. The majority party seems to believe that by adjourning at once without delay they will have the Governor on the hip and compel him to call them together for another sixty days for general legislation. This was openly said yesterday by some of those members who have always been howling "special." They hold that the very importance of these bills to the amount of some \$450,000 is sufficient to have the Legislature brought back. They believe that the business interests will either behind them and ask that they be given more time for general legislation. Those approached in the matter and asked if they would agree to pass nothing but revenue and appropriation bills, said emphatically that they would make no pledges, that they must be called to special session, and that they would use the time in making such laws as they saw fit.

The bill which would provide for the unpaid bills is drawn and ready to be introduced this morning, so is that which makes the appropriation which would be taken care of in any loan bill that may be made now during the recess. These bills will be put in and unless there is an adjournment until the bills are introduced, some business will be done.

WILCOX IS RETURNING

Sapient Views on the Situation Here.

WANTS OUTSIDER FOR GOVERNOR

Thinks Neither Dole Nor Humphreys Will Be Removed and Outlines His Policy.

The Chronicle says: Robert W. Wilcox, Hawaiian delegate to Congress, arrived here from Washington yesterday and is a guest at the Occidental. He is on his way back to Honolulu, after conferring with Administration officials on several matters that are at present disturbing the peace and quiet of the island Territory, not the least important of which is the turmoil between the political factions in the islands which found expression in the adoption of a resolution by the lower house of the Hawaiian Legislature asking President McKinley to remove Governor Dole. Incidentally he has had the ear of Attorney General Knox on the question of the demand of the Honolulu bar for the removal of Judge Humphreys from office.

"I do not think that all this wrangling between the political and social factions in the islands will result in any intervention by the officials at Washington," he said when seen last evening. "From all that I can gather, I think that the people of Honolulu will find, when all has been said and done, that the policy of the Administration is to keep its hands out of the fight. I do not think that President McKinley will remove Governor Dole and I do not believe that Judge Humphreys will be disturbed in his position."

"I had several conferences with the Attorney General while in Washington. Frederick Hankey was there. He was the bearer of the resolution of the bar of Honolulu asking for Judge Humphreys' removal from the bench. The Attorney General received Hankey, but told him he had better remain in Washington with his story until Judge Humphreys' arrival. The Attorney General was in receipt of some advice from Humphreys, in which Humphreys said he would be in Washington shortly to present his side of the case. I judge from what the Attorney General said, however, that he is not inclined to take any sides in the case. From all that I can learn I think the Administration feels that the people of Honolulu should settle their disputes themselves, and that it would not be the part of wisdom to take sides in factional fights unless circumstances and conditions are so direful that the interference of the National Government is necessary. I believe that this would be a wise course. I think it behooves the people of the Territory of Hawaii to show that they are capable of self-government. If they ever hope to see the islands attain the dignity of statehood they will have to work out their own salvation."

"I think the only mistake of the Administration was in appointing a resident of the islands to the position of Governor. Without desiring to say anything that can reflect on Governor Dole, I believe the Territorial Governor of Hawaii should be a man who is not identified with either of the political factions. In other words, I think the Governor should be appointed from the States. Such a Governor would find no difficulty in harmonizing the factions and reducing factional feeling to a minimum. I intend to preach this doctrine to my party when I return home, and I hope to have this sentiment widely expressed when the time comes for the appointment of Governor Dole's successor."

REPORTS ON PROSPECT

William Haywood Back From Washington—Quick Trip.

Mr. William Haywood, former Consul General who, during the past year, has represented the Sugar Planters' Association as its counsel at Washington, returned in the steamer Ventura. Mr. Haywood's trip was taken for the purpose of consulting with his clients. Speaking of his work Mr. Haywood said:

"We had a most successful winter and I have been very busy all summer, and when the capital became deserted I determined to come down and report upon the outlook in person, to the officials of the association. The President was leaving Washington for his home in Canton and the expectation was that he would be absent for two months or even longer. The heads of the departments were going off for the summer also, and the only persons in authority remaining in Washington are the assistants."

"I can add nothing to what has been printed in relation to my efforts to secure permission to bring in men from the Philippines for plantation laborers. I made the point as soon as the decision of the Supreme Court had been filed, but the Secretary of the Treasury said he would not after his ruling at the present time. The matter was taken up later with the other departments."

"There have been no developments which may lead to any investigation of our lands and land system until Congress meets. I noticed just before I left Washington that Delegate Wilcox had been to the Interior Department on that matter but no decision had been reached so far as I am informed."

"I heard no discussion of the question of the annexation of Hawaii to

California. The newspapers printed paragraphs sent out from here but I did not hear any discussion. It is too hot in the States to talk of anything."

Mr. Haywood expects to return in the City of Peking, sailing August 3. He will spend his vacation at his summer home at Deer Park, where his family now is stopping.

ARRIVAL OF PROF. JENKINS.

Comes to Take Dr. Jordan's Work on Fish Commission.

Prof. O. P. Jenkins of Stanford University, California, came yesterday on the Ventura to take the place of Prof. David Starr Jordan on the United States Fish Commission, the latter returning to San Francisco on the Sierra. Prof. Jenkins is instructor of physiology in the university and has made the subject of fish a special study for some years. He has published several books in connection with his studies along this line which have been received with much favor. Twelve years ago he made a trip to the Hawaiian Islands in which he paid special attention to the fish and other inhabitants of the water and now has in course of printing a book on the subject. "We intend to study the fish of the islands in reference to their scientific and commercial value and the facts will be reported to the United States Government. I expect that the Fish Commission will be occupied for two or three years with their work."

WHY GILL WENT TO THE COAST

Several Different Versions of His Sudden Midnight Flight.

Touching reasons for Editor Gill's departure you pay your money and you take your choice.

The Republican yesterday morning said that Mr. Gill had gone to San Francisco to supervise the shipping of a new press.

"What about that press?" was asked of a prominent stockholder of the Robert Grievance Co., Ltd., yesterday.

"Never heard of it before," was the reply. "I don't know where the money would come from. Just now we are having trouble enough to pay bills, without trying to pile up expenses."

When President Thompson of the Robert Grievance Co. was asked why Gill had gone he said: "Mr. Gill told me that he had private business on the coast and possibly East. If he didn't go East he would return by the next steamer."

When the reporters finally discovered Gill aboard the Mariposa at an early hour Wednesday morning Chester Doyle was along. He asked Gill why the latter was leaving. Gill's reply was, "Well, between ourselves, Humphreys has treated me as badly as he has you, and I am going to get out." He also said he had been unappreciated here.

A lady friend of Mrs. Gill quotes the latter as saying that her husband would not return.

Gill's flight was undertaken in strict secrecy. He did not book until late at night. He bought a ticket of the purser and insisted that his presence aboard should be kept secret. As he is out on \$500 bail the police took a tentative interest in the matter. Mr. Thompson, one of the bondsmen says, however, that he feels no trepidation. Meanwhile it would appear that the liability known as the Republican had been left to die on Dan Logan's hands. It is only kept alive now by frequent injections of the gold cure.

FLAGSHIP'S BADGES OF VICTORY

Stem and Stern Ornaments of the Rebuilt Cruiser Olympia.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The stem ornament, designed to commemorate the cruiser Olympia's great victory at Manila bay is being attached to the hull of the vessel, says a Boston dispatch to the Times. The stern piece was set up a few days ago. Naval Constructor William J. Baxter, head of the department of construction and repair at the Charlestown navy yard, first conceived the idea of these ornaments and at once set about obtaining the consent of the Navy Department to put them on. After this had been accomplished, he had the designs made, following his own ideas. Some of the bronze used in casting the two pieces was taken from the Olympia, and this gives added value to them. The stem ornament is the more elaborate. A winged victory holds high above her head an eagle, which she is about to launch into the air. Victory's wings lie against the sides of the ship's prow. The stern piece consists of a shield with a mass of scroll-work on each side.

The Peking Shooting.

PEKING, July 11.—Correspondence still continues between the American and German military regarding the soldier who was shot at the German legation over a month ago. Major Robinson, who is in command of the American Legation Guard, refuses to admit that the shot which hit the soldier was the same as the one fired by the American sentry. He asked permission to send his own doctor to examine the man. General von Trotha has refused to allow this until the claim for damages is admitted.

CURE FOR CHOLERA INFANTUM—NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them that I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Rockwell, Ohio. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. J.

SPRECKELS' MAIL SERVICE

It Gives Auckland As Port of Call.

AUCKLAND, June 28.—There still appears to be some misconception as to the precise terms of the San Francisco mail contract between the Oceanic Steamship Company and the United States government so far as the designation of the port of call in New Zealand is concerned. At the conference on Wednesday between the Auckland chamber of commerce and the local members of Parliament, Mr. Myers, in the course of his pithy and business-like remarks on the San Francisco service, seemed to assume that the question of the New Zealand port of call was still an open one, and that there was a danger of the mail steamers being diverted to Wellington unless great vigilance was exercised. This, however, is a misapprehension. The contract specifically names Auckland as the port of call, the route to be followed being set forth in these words: "From San Francisco, California, to Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, touching at Honolulu, Apia, or some other port in the Samoan Islands, to be designated by the postmaster general, and Auckland, New Zealand." It will thus be seen that during the currency of the contract, which is for a period of ten years, the port of call in this colony must be Auckland and no other. At the same time it is of the utmost importance, in view of the combination that has been formed in the interests of rival service via Vancouver, that the closest watchfulness should be exercised by our representatives to frustrate any attempt to impair the postal and commercial usefulness of the San Francisco service. Though it is not possible to challenge the supremacy of that service as the quickest mail route, and as the one possessing the greatest potentialities in respect of the promotion and development of trade and tourist traffic, it is nevertheless necessary to be on our guard against influences inimical to its best interests. This is the more to be regretted since were the service fostered and encouraged by the government in a broad-minded spirit the advantages to the colony as a whole could not fail to be immensely increased. Even as it is we look with confidence to the colony reaping greatly enhanced benefits in the immediate future from the strenuous efforts which are being made by the contractors to develop trade between this country and America, and to divert to this part of the world some portion of the enormous annual exodus of wealthy tourists from the States.

GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

WELLINGTON, N. Z., July 3.—The Governor, in calling the Parliament together today, spoke of the Pacific cable as follows:

It is a pleasure to me to announce that the commencement of the construction of the Pacific cable is now an accomplished fact. The contract has been signed, a board of advice has been formed, and the work of laying the cable is progressing, and this imperial work, advantageous alike to the colonies and the mother country, will, it is expected, be completed well within the next two years. I regret to say that some friction has arisen, owing to the government of New South Wales, one of the contracting parties, having granted concessions to the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, which are deemed inimical to the Pacific cable scheme. Others of the contracting parties were approached with the same object in view, but steadily refused to be any parties to doing anything which would militate against the success of the Pacific cable. This course will, I feel sure, be appreciated. It is the first time that the imperial authorities and Canada have, with the Australian colonies and New Zealand, jointly undertaken a work of imperial and colonial importance, and nothing should be done which alters the situation until after consultation and with the concurrence of all the contracting parties.

TO FORM A FAMILY TRUST

An Estate Which is to Be Kept Together After Owner's Death.

NEW YORK, July 11.—The Hyde family of Plainfield, N. J., has incorporated itself. Hereafter the \$1,000,000 estate left by Charles Hyde will be known as the Union County Investment Company, with his widow, his four sons and his daughter as the six stockholders. There will be a paid-up capital of \$300,000, the wife owning 555 shares and the five children 457 shares each, each worth \$100 par.

Mr. Hyde died on June 12th last. He bequeathed his large estate to his widow, Elizabeth Keppeler Hyde, his four sons, Dorsey W. Hyde, Francis Delacey Hyde, Lewis K. Hyde and Charles Hyde, Jr., and his only daughter, Miss Edith Hyde. Much of the estate is in land around Plainfield, as well as oil wells and building properties at Titusville, Pa., where Mr. Hyde laid the foundation of his fortune.

Besides he owned two banks in Titusville and numerous railway shares, including practically all of the New Orleans and Northwestern Railroad. To charity he left \$100,000.

Miss Hyde, who has hitherto devoted herself to society, now becomes a director in this family corporation. It is chartered to deal in stocks, bonds and mortgages, convey real estate and invest in gas, water and railroad securities.

Young Francis De Lacey Hyde, a graduate of Yale, is named as president of the company and his brother, Louis, is secretary. Both now live in Titusville. For the present the only transactions will be in the sale of late around Plainfield.

The corporation is the first of the kind

in New Jersey. There have been several in New York.

The late Mr. Hyde was nearly 80 when he died. He retired from active business in 1900 when he left Titusville to live in Plainfield.

VILLAGERS DEFEAT BRAVES.

Imperial Troops Got a Set Back in China.

NEW YORK, July 11.—A dispatch from Peking says: The imperial troops under general Lu Pan Yuen have been defeated by the allied villagers' society at Atchihou, forty miles southeast of Pao Ting Fu. The magistrate of the district has arrived in Peking and has asked Li Hung Chang to dispatch a thousand reinforcements under Colonel Chigang from Le Chien Fu, where there are 2,000 Shan Tung troops waiting the permission of the allies to come to Peking.

The French, who stopped these troops at Le Chien Fu some weeks ago, have now agreed that they can enter any of the districts in the province of Chihli.

WRECKED ON CHESTERFIELD REEF.

Nobody can tell the following story better than the writer tells it himself: "In 1891," he says, "I first experienced the miseries of acute indigestion. I was obliged to knock off work, and suffered agonies for two months. Then I felt slightly better and went back to my post at the North Brisbane Fire Brigade Station, and stayed there until the great flood in 1893."

"Then I had a terribly severe relapse which laid me down for ten months and seven weeks of it being spent in the hospital."

"Several doctors attended me, but they failed to effect a cure."

"Yet, at the end of ten months I felt somewhat better, and being of an energetic disposition, I started in to work again."

"I managed to keep at it for six months, and then collapsed completely, and resigned my position in the brigade."

"On returning home several of my friends urged me to put faith in Selgel's Syrup, and in that only, saying they had known it to cure cases as bad as mine. 'Don't be down-hearted,' they said."

"On this I began using Selgel's Syrup (and Selgel's Pills occasionally) and gradually got better. When I had taken about twelve bottles in all, I was so much better I accepted a position as mate in a ship going to trade in the islands—taking a supply of Syrup with me."

"We sailed on the 24th of October, 1894, and on the 9th we struck Chesterfield Reef, Long Island, and were wrecked, but all hands were saved. The captain and four blacks took to one of the boats, and reached Mackay in safety, whilst I and seven blacks landed on Long Island, where we remained thirty-two days, until we were rescued by the 'Pylades' man-of-war, and taken on to Sydney."

"Fortunately we were able to obtain enough provisions from the wreck to maintain us while we were on the island."

"I must mention that I kept on using Selgel's Syrup until we got to Sydney, and then I was quite restored to health, and have been perfectly well ever since."

"My health is now splendid; my appetite is excellent, and all the bad symptoms I once had are gone like an ugly dream after morning breaks."

"My wife uses the medicine for a milder form of indigestion than mine was, and is as firm a believer in it as I am."

"I will name a few of the peculiarities of the aggravating and dangerous disease as it affected me. There was always a bad taste in my mouth; my breath was bad, and I used to retch frequently after eating; I belched continually, lost flesh, and had thin, lantern jaw."

"Scores of friends and acquaintances can testify to the truth of what I have said. It is certain that Mother Selgel's Syrup cured me when all other medicines and forms of treatment proved to be no good, and I have to thank the Syrup only for the fact that I am now a strong, healthy man. I have now been nearly three years in the employment of the Queensport Meat Company, but my home is at the address given below."

A. C. BACKMANN.
Myrtle Villa, George street, Kangaroo Point, Brisbane, Q., September 6th, 1899.



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FRIDAY JULY 19

Perhaps Mr. Bryan will hardly think a crown of Hawaiian gold a fair recompense for the crown of thorns he got at Kansas City from the hand of Delegate John Wise.

The death of Dr. Watts at Portland, Ore., removes the man whose vote in the electoral college, which Samuel J. Tilden's nephew tried to buy, seated President Hayes. Dr. Watts got a great but brief notoriety at the time but had been long forgotten by the country at large when the news of his death was registered.

With the distinction of having elected the worst Legislature Hawaii ever saw and sending to Washington the most incompetent Congressman there, the Home Rule party is serene in the thought that if it is not given an extra legislative session the President's rage against the Acting Governor will need a man-of-war to express it.

The Literary Bureau advertises poor old Tom Fitch as Attorney General of Hawaii. We haven't much doubt that Tom was imported to be an Attorney General but there seems to have been some delay about the delivery of the goods. The other Arizona statesman, Campbell, who gave it out on the ship which brought him here that he was billeted for the Judiciary, has we understand, gone home. Evidently he sized up the situation better than the other two Arizonians did but they will all come to the open exit at last.

France and the United States are the only powers which are doing much with the submarine boat which was long since described as the war-craft of the future. Little is heard of the Holland now, which means that this country is not advertising its resources in that line, but enough is known of the French experiment to warrant belief in its practicability. If the boats answer their prospectuses the building of battleships and steel-clad coast-defenders will be likely to go out of fashion.

We hasten to allay the fright of those who announce that Mr. Thurston has gone to Washington to oppose a Judge whom the bar of Honolulu has branded as being unworthy of his post. Mr. Thurston will go no further than the Coast, where he has private business. Doubtless he would go to Washington if the public interests were such as to require his presence, but he is justified in the opinion that the brief of the Bar Association, when filed and reinforced by arguments from various parts of the United States, will be all that is required to free the Island Judiciary from the stain of Mr. Humphreys' name and the bad odor of his presence.

The German Emperor is the busiest man in his country and probably earns his pay, which is more than can be said of most other monarchs. One day he is maneuvering an army, the next day racing a yacht, the next day working out a tariff problem or a new electoral scheme for Berlin, and now we find him an active partner in an engineering company which hopes to run elevated electrical trains between Berlin and Hamburg at the rate of 100 miles an hour. Tomorrow he may be working on an alpslip. Whatever he takes hold of is something for the benefit of Germany and he labors with it not only as a King should but as a man would whose livelihood depended on the success of the venture.

GOVERNOR AND LEGISLATURE.

After careful consideration, the Acting Governor, Henry E. Cooper, yesterday returned to the Legislature the appropriation bills with but one veto. Both houses sustained the veto and the bills for which the extra session was called are now law. Certain matters which were overlooked by the Legislature were again called to their attention, and the unpaid bills which belong to the Department of Public Works were put before the Houses with the suggestion that they be paid. Unless this is done there will be worked a hardship to those of the Territorial contractors who have gone ahead with their work and have spent their money in carrying out the business agreements. Many of the Independents are ready to take adjournment today and go home without such further action as the Governor suggests. This would mean that they would imperil the men who have done the public service and invested their capital in the doing. The reason for this move will be that they hope and expect by it to force the Executive to call them to meet once more for the purpose of general legislation. This proposed extra session, which has not met with any approval except from those who think more of the offices to be created under multiplicity of governments than of the good of the Territory, would be of sixty days' duration and would give opportunity for consideration of all the schemes which showed their heads during the first meeting. The avowed purpose of the session, if one could be forced, would be to pass the County Bill, but there is no chance for any such result. The Acting Governor has put the members of the Legislature in the position of paying or refusing to pay the legitimate bills of the Territory. He cannot do this. He recommends. But if the people want to find those responsible they will not have far to search. Given the data, time for the consideration and their duty, if the legislators do not do as they should, they cannot in reason blame the Executive. If it is a matter of the credit of the Territory, they must face the responsibility.

WHY CREDITS ARE CUT.

Of all the acts of the Legislature, which may in the future cause the people to rise and call the Legislature more than blameworthy will be the more active than passive measure known as "An act to provide for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sale of every nature and description, and repealing an act entitled 'An act to facilitate the recovery of rents,' passed on the 10th day of January, 1898, and all other laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act."

The provisions of the act are so wide that the purpose for which it was passed are more than accomplished. It was the desire of the men who favored this law to prevent the sale of the property of their constituents to secure the payment of any debt which they may contract. It seems more than probable that this plan will be entirely successful. The far-reaching effects of the act make it well worth the reading. The act in full was published in the Advertiser, April 27th, and is too extended to be reprinted here. It will be enough to say that there is nothing in the way of personal property, except perhaps diamonds, which are not exempt from attachment. Further than this, under the act, there may be no garnishee on the wages of any head of a family up to \$200 and of any other person to the sum of \$50. With these provisions it will be seen that there is practically a suspension of the operations of the law by which suits may be entered to recover small debts, whether for rentals or for any other object.

The bill was meant to prevent hardship being worked upon the worthy poor, the persons who for any reason at all find that they cannot pay their debts, and for whom the provisions of this measure mean a safe discharge without the sacrifice of all their belongings. In its intent it presupposes that there are to be debts for which, though unsecured, the persons or estates of the debtors will be liable. There is where the greatest error of the bill promises to be. As soon as the bill became a law and the merchants became aware of its provisions, there was an immediate stiffening of the credit systems. Where before in this city any respectable workingman was able to find credit for the necessities, and many of the luxuries too, the time has come when it is scarcely possible for one who is not well known and thoroughly responsible to have the courtesy of credit extended to him. Where before those who needed the accommodation of time for the payment of their bills, owing to the non-realization on small crops or the non-payment of wages, could not trade men who would see them through any tight places, now there is often a refusal, and as often an indication that it is not thought wise to permit the line of credit to assume large proportions.

It will appear at a glance that such provisions will work a hardship upon the very men for whose benefit the bill was framed. The men of small salaries, under \$200, for those who have families, and less than \$50 for those who are single, will feel the weight first, in that they will never be able to secure the little accommodations which make the maintenance of a family possible without some inconveniences, growing out of lack of ready money, though full enough is due to meet every obligation. It is not the men of large means, even though they may be of the hardest-working class, upon whom this change in the conduct of business will fall with weight. The well-known and thoroughly reliable ones will find no scaling of their lines of credit. The man who needs is the sufferer.

But there may have been an economic purpose which is not apparent at first glance. It may have been in the mind of the astute individual who framed this bill to prevent the workmen from buying beyond their means. The exemptions are so wide that they indicate that the father of the bill had either had knowledge of the task of collection of what are known as "bad" bills or he had a hard time dodging a collector. So in an effort to protect the workman, it has been done at the expense of his comfort. He will not be able to spend so much, for there will be no credit, and it is a fact that it is under such system that extravagance thrives. So the public benefactor will gain his point, unless there appears a thriving industry, which has for its sign three golden balls, and the articles exempted from the collector go into his maw, as money often has to be raised. With the cutting off of credits the men who have to sell will not suffer so much as those who have to buy, and hereafter must bring cash with an order.

FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

There is much that is gratifying in the condition of the national banks of the country. Six months of a year, which has been marked by the extreme of speculation, have passed and only seven banks have failed, and of these there will be few which will not be able to resume business. True, this number is greater than the total of banks which went under in 1900, but changing conditions are to blame. The speculations which caused the failures are not part of the legitimate business of the country, and the shaking out of the institutions which have been engaged in backing such plans is for the good of the financial world and a sign of promise for the future.

The Comptroller of the Currency has given out an interview in which he lays stress upon the fact that the national banks throughout the country are in a most prosperous condition. The resources of the banks are greater and the property of the institutions more notable than ever before in the history of the system. The condition of the banks of the country serves as a financial barometer, and just now there are no signs of an approaching storm. The cash on hand is increasing, the loans are satisfactory, and this means that every branch of business is not booming but forging ahead on safe and sure lines toward a prosperity which will eclipse anything in the past history of the country.

There is little ground upon which to build a belief that there will follow the depression which comes usually once in each decade to the business interests. The crisis of the West are more than fair, reports showing that the yield is above the average. The demand from abroad is greater than ever, and there is no reason to expect a decrease. India will have a short wheat crop for

export and the pressure of the armies in China will probably only have been a temporary check upon the business. The farmers have received more than \$25,000,000 for their surplus farm animals, such as hogs and horses have been gathered for use in South Africa and China. That situation. Prices have increased twenty-five per cent, and with this condition there has been larger buying than ever before. Hawaii should benefit by this. Money which earns only two and three per cent in the States of the Middle West, that territory where a few years ago mortgages were the rule, will find its way here and once investments of this kind start there will be many of them.

NEARING ITS END.

The loss of thousands of dollars in the attempt to establish a daily morning paper here with a policy opposed to the material and political interests and the common sense of the white population of Hawaii, was to have been expected. The drop of the new journal was sealed the moment it showed the obvious host of its politics. If there was any room for it at all, it was as an aid to good government, but as soon as it was found to be the organ of all the hates and envies of a disreputable agitator, a paper opposed to the business welfare of Honolulu, to the labor system of the Islands, to the recognition even as honest men of the Americans who bore the burden of the annexation fight, its chance of permanency vanished. As if to dig its own grave both wide and deep the paper supported the preposterous Home Rule party and alienated even the men who, in a mistaken view of Republicanism, early in the game, had subscribed largely to its stock.

Since the real motives of the misguided Republican came to be understood, the paper has been kept going by main strength. Enormous deficits have been made up month by month by its controlling owner, the draft sometimes being four times the sum of his monthly pay as a Circuit Judge. A well-known woman capitalist was inveigled into the deal to the extent of something over three hundred shares, and the money she paid is supposed to have gone down a rat hole with the rest. Last month the office went \$700 behind; this month the deficit may reach \$1,000. A pitiable effort is being made to reduce the probabilities by offering advertising space for anything a humane person will give—small favors of one dollar being thankfully received. There is no longer a pretense of keeping up rates. With cap in hand, like a beggar at the gate, Humphreys' dying organ stands suppling for the pence of charity and the nickels of the credulous.

How long the harrowing spectacle will last depends on the ability of the man most at interest to pay the difference between expenses and income. The public will not help him out; the stockholders prefer a receiver to assessments; and with the end of the Legislature there is no further chance to make corrupt printing deals. Beyond is the grave, the worms and the epitaph.

When Australia was federated the success of the plan to lay a Pacific cable, to connect the uttermost parts of the empire, became assured. Australia had long wanted the cable but could not act as a unit. Now the legislative processes are simplified and, with Great Britain urging the cable project because of its imperial utility, the chance of an early telegraphic connection between Canada and the antipodean continent have passed beyond the pale of theory.

The presence of a Moorish embassy in Berlin probably means that the Moors want Germany's assistance against France. In view of the present rapprochement between the two countries, the Moors will get nothing, while the incident may serve to give France the very excuse she needs for her North African aggressions.

ONLY ONE VETO AND THAT IS QUICKLY SUSTAINED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the look of disgust which settled over his classic features when he found that the session was over. He was equaled by nothing seen during the two sessions. But he could do nothing, and the bill went into a desk to rest until this morning.

IN THE SENATE.

At the conclusion of the reading of the messages in the Senate Senator Auld arose and reported upon the visit of the committee to the Governor. He then moved that the action in regard to the veto be sustained. Senator Kalanikaʻlani seconded the motion. The motion carried unanimously, after some explanation by Senator Brown.

Mr. Brown then began an explanation of the status created by the recommendations of the Governor. He said that the duty of the Legislature, in the face of the extension of the session, was to meet to discuss and pass any appropriation measures. The most important, he thought, was the one to provide for the use of the money which may be received under any loan which may be authorized. The bill, as introduced by him, he said, had been indefinitely postponed, and this meant that there could be no action on it now. He said he did not see how what the Governor asked could be done. The only way out, in his opinion, was to await the action of the House, and then there would be suggested a method. He concluded by saying that he did not want any extra session or any extension of this one, as he had enough of Legislatures to do him the rest of his life.

Senator White began by saying that he did not see how anything was to be done with the matter since it had been indefinitely postponed. He played the blame on the Acting Governor for not seeing that the bills of unpaid bills were put into the appropriation bills and he then moved to adjourn sine die. There was some further discussion, but there was no action taken and the Senate adjourned until this morning.

SOLDIERS AND BEER

Result of Abolition of the Post Canteen.

Since the closing of the army canteen at Camp McKinley, the officers in charge of the camp have had their hands full. There has been a material increase in the amount of drunkenness, there has been more stopping out after hours, and altogether the transition from the beer of the canteen to the whisky of the downtown saloons, has had a decidedly demoralizing effect upon the bad men of the camp. There are a few bad men at the post, as there are at every post, though the men here are of a higher grade than is usual. In the opinion of several officers who have been stationed among them, the time of trouble is pay day, and the few days immediately following. The presence of money in the pockets of the men makes it impossible for them to resist the attractions of liquor, and since they may not have beer at the camp, they must come down town and patronize the saloons, where they get whisky, and drunkenness follows. Recently, within the past three months, the police records tell of the many arrests caused by various times of troubles in the city. First it was a fight and rescue on King street, then the stealing of a street car and a collision with the police in a saloon, where the policeman lost his club, and the use of it on himself, put him out of commission. There have been others of less moment, but they have been quietly kept out of the public eye.

This is the work of a few men only at the camp, in the opinion of some of the officers. The rank and file is composed of unusually good men, but the few cannot be kept within bounds. The rules are such that after a minor has completed his duties, if he is not on guard, he may be absent until retreat, and then until lights out he has freedom once more. This gives the chance needed to try and drink all the whisky in town, and the few men who will engage in it, in former times they had the post exchange, where they would gather and give up their time to gossip and drinking beer. The beer did not seem to hurt them under such surroundings, and the results of the operation of the system of discipline seemed the best, when it was considered that men would have their liquor. Now, when there is none of the restraints of being in camp about them, when they have whisky instead of beer for their beverage, it is said by their officers that the men are very much more likely to become intoxicated and to make trouble.

This has been the universal report from all over the United States, and in consequence, Secretary of War Root has ordered all post commanders to report to him upon the results of the abolition of the canteen system. As this must go forward, Captain Staker, the officer in command here, yesterday said he could not discuss the question in detail. He said, however: "Since the abolition of the canteen, where the men could have their beer, right at home, there has been an increase in the number of arrests. The change has not been effective to prevent the men from having drink at all, if it did it would be all right, but it has driven them to seek the saloons, and there get, not beer, but whisky. The strong drink is what makes the trouble."

FROM A HONOLULUAN.

He Writes of the Remarkable Hot Spell in New York.

The following is from a letter written by a former resident of Honolulu: "We have had a fearful spell of hot weather. Tuesday, July 23, was the worst day; temperature, 111 degrees; over 200 deaths and hundreds of prostrations. At 1 a. m. it was 98 degrees. The hot weather continued until Wednesday afternoon, when there was a heavy thunder shower which made a drop of about twenty degrees in as many minutes. Since then we have had fairly warm weather but very enduring."

"The city presented a strange appearance during those days. The streets were thickly populated and those who were on the streets were streaming with perspiration and had the haggard look of lack of sleep. The horses showed a good deal of distress. They were all panting. At frequent intervals they would be cooled off by having a hose played on them. It was not uncommon to see a horse fall in the streets from heat prostration. There were to be seen dead horses and cats lying on the streets. The hospitals were filled to overflowing and the staffs were worked very hard."

"New York City, July 5, 1901."

Another suit has been begun before Judge Gear, in which the Kapolani Estate is interested. The Kanohe Ranch Company are the respondents. The greater part of yesterday afternoon was spent in arguing the admissibility of allowing certain royal patents to be entered as evidence. The defense claimed that they were so irregular in form as to be utterly valueless.

T. F. Sedgewick has been made assistant agent and expert to the agricultural station here. Mr. Sedgewick, at the present time, is visiting California with his wife, who was a teacher in Kamehameha Schools until their wedding, a few weeks ago.

The Small of the Back

That is where some people feel weak all the time.

They are likely to be despondent and it is not unusual to find them borrowing trouble as if they hadn't enough already.

The fact is their kidneys are weak, either naturally or because of sickness, exposure, worry or other influences.

"I am thankful to say," writes J. L. Campbell, of Spokane, "that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has cured me. For many years I was troubled with backache. At times I was so bad I had to be helped from the bed or chair. Am now well, strong and free from pain."

What this cure did for him it has done for many others.

How to Keep a Back

Promotes good blood and keeps the promise—brings treatment with Hood's Back.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The cruiser Philadelphia is due to arrive here from Pago Pago about the 2d of next month.

A new postoffice has been established on Kaula, the name being Kapaa. Levi Kahoe is the postmaster.

The late W. C. Wilder left one life insurance policy to the amount of \$2,000, and another for \$5,000.

News came by the Ventura yesterday that Hon. Samuel Parker would arrive on the next steamer with the remains of his wife.

The gunboat Alert, which left San Francisco on the 10th instant for this port, is coming down under sail, and may not arrive here for a couple of weeks.

Robert N. Boyd, one of the so-called Independent party leaders has been appointed road engineer by his brother, Jas. H. Boyd, Superintendent of Public Works.

It is reported that Pilot Fitzgerald was carried off to sea in the bark Carrolton from off Hilo. When the Kinau sailed from Hilo the bark had sailed out of sight.

Miss Gallagher, the niece of Attorney General Dole, was a passenger on the Mariposa last night for San Francisco. She will return to Honolulu as the bride of Mr. Dole in September.

The new room of the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange, in the Stanger building, was used yesterday for the first time by that body. It is located on the ground floor of the building.

George H. Renny and Henry H. Renny have filed their first annual account in the estate of A. F. Renton, of which A. H. F. Renton and M. G. Renton are the heirs. The value of the estate is \$64,132.04.

Just fifty years ago yesterday Prof. C. J. Lyons, the government meteorologist, together with Dr. Henry Lyman of Chicago, and Dr. T. M. Coan of New York stood on the summit of Mauna Kea.

The lands upon which Jared Smith has built several buildings, may be the cause of some trouble. Acting Governor Cooper had reserved them for the Territory, and given the same for a rock quarry.

A number of Island boys returned yesterday on the Ventura, from various colleges in the East. They were Harold Dillingham, George P. Cooke, F. C. Baldwin, C. A. Hartwell, W. M. James, Jr., and Jimmy Spencer.

Among the passengers on the Ventura yesterday was Samuel Mayclim, of Red Oak, Iowa, who is en route to Australia, where he goes to claim a fortune of \$100,000. Mayclim is a native of Ireland, and the namesake of his uncle, who made him heir on that account.

The wealthy men of the Territory are making reports to the Tax collector without solicitation. On the other hand, the men who have small incomes, or who are working for salaries, are very backward. The validity of the law will no doubt be tested by an injunction proceeding.

Among the passengers on the Doric who stopped over in Honolulu before proceeding to the Orient was Dr. W. V. Keen of Philadelphia, one of the greatest surgeons in America, has ever produced. He is on a tour of the world and is making the trip by easy stages.

The engagement of Miss Kate M. Patey and Mr. Charles S. Weight was announced at a dinner given in their honor by Mrs. L. A. Thurston at the Thurston residence on Bates street last evening. The announcement is of especial interest, in that the young couple are among the best known and most popular in Honolulu.

Yesterday morning the steamer Nihau arrived from Kaula. She encountered a heavy gale while at Koloa, and found it impossible for one day to land any of her cargo. While she was at Nawiliwili she lost one of her anchors, and one of her scows got loose and drifted ashore. The Island brought no sugar back from the Garden Isles.

The schooner Defender, which arrived at Hanalei last week from San Francisco, went ashore there on Thursday during a heavy gale. The vessel's stern grounded. She pounded hard for some time, but her crew finally managed to get her off. It is reported that her rudder and part of her keel were badly damaged, and it is probable that she will have to come to this port for repairs.

Captain Edward Davis is coming to take command of the artillery stationed here. He is expected on the transport Buford, which, according to advice received by Major Robinson by the last mail, was to sail from San Francisco yesterday. The Buford will go to New York by way of this port, Guam, Manila and the Suez Canal. She should arrive here on or about next Wednesday, the 24th instant.

The Auld Estate is contemplating the erection of a business block on the corner of Emma and Beretania streets, where the Morton cottage now stands. The estate has seen the trend of business in the vicinity and is now willing to turn its corner property into a business proposition. Just what kind of a building is to be erected will depend largely upon the class of tenants who may wish to occupy the stores. The estate is handled by George H. Carter, trustee, and he is awaiting applications before making plans for the style of building to be erected. The property has a frontage of 150 feet on Beretania street and about 85 feet on Emma street.

BUSINESS CARDS.

LYLE A. DUREY.—Attorney at Law and Notary Public, P. O. Box 155, Honolulu, H. I., King and Beebe Bldg.

H. HARKFIELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, 1919, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWIS & COOKE.—Robert Lewis, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

CONSOLIDATED SODA WATER WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co., Agents.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Manufacturers of every description made to order.

WILDER'S STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—Freight and passengers for all Island ports.

Castle & Cooke, LIMITED.

LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR
New England Mutual Life Insurance Co
OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD.



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Down Again

In prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best
When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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SHIP HELEN BREWER
will sail from NEW YORK for HONOLULU, on or about

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Metropolitan Meat Company

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HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.
Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

A ROMANCE OF HAWAII

Love Tale Mixed With Revolutionary Plot.

KAIULANI AND HER FRIEND LILIA

Piece of Fiction by Miriam Michelson in Current Number of a Magazine.

A very pretty story of Hawaiian life, with just enough love and romance to give fascinating color to a very interesting tale of the Princess Kaiulani is the leading article in the July number of the Black Cat, a bright and breezy magazine published in Boston by the Short Story Publishing Co. The story is from the pen of Miriam Michelson, the well-known and popular San Francisco authoress. She has given the title of "An Understudy for a Princess" to her fanciful tale of island life, and, like all stories with a flavor of politics, of intrigue, her version of an abortive attempt to place the Princess upon the throne vacated by Queen Liliuokalani has a peculiar interest.

The hero of the story is Arthur Jerdum, a London clubman, much traveled as a companion of his father, a scientist and civil engineer, who had been the friend and adviser of the Queen, Liliuokalani. The son had been a playmate of the Princess; years spent in Egypt, India and Australia had not obliterated his memory of the childhood days spent in the Hawaiian Islands, and with the talk of annexation to the United States an idea began slowly to take root in his mind—an idea which for an Englishman was not surprising. Annexation was to him gross injustice to the Queen, and with a firmly fixed plan in his mind he arrived in the United States in the spring of '98. His purpose was to free the Hawaiians, to replace the Queen upon the throne, or, better still, to have her abdicate her rights to the younger, more beautiful and popular Princess Kaiulani.

The Princess was in San Francisco upon his arrival, and he lost no time in seeking her out. Her friend and companion, Lilia Lauzon, was with her when the Londoner sent up his card. To the Princess the printed pasteboard card brought no recollections of the past, and, busy with an engagement, she playfully suggested to Miss Lauzon that she play the part of the Princess. As she hurried off to keep the engagement, she recollected the Jerdum of her youth, and, with an admonition to Lilia to treat him well for old times' sake, left the room.

Lilia, with but a moment's hesitation over the oddness of the situation, fell into the humor of her role and met the London adventurer as "An Understudy for a Princess," greeting him as the Kaiulani of his childhood; Jerdum launched almost immediately into his project, stopping only long enough to pay homage to the mimic princess by kissing her hand, an act which sent the blood rushing to her forehead.

The girl is an ardent royalist and the dream of her life is to see the Princess Kaiulani upon the throne. She has often argued this to the princess, but the latter is contented, and characterizes all such ideas as foolish and impracticable. To this girl temporarily assuming the role of the Princess and now continuing, with the hope of bettering the condition of the girl she loves better than life, Jerdum unfolds his plan, a plan which he has spent long months in maturing. The isolated islands, cut off from rapid communication with the outside world, the wronged natives outnumbering the white men twenty to one, the abdication of the Queen in favor of her niece, the Princess—a leader whom every Hawaiian loved and would follow, for whom it was an easy matter to win a throne.

"Here is the harbor of Honolulu," Jerdum concludes after stirring the impressionable girl by a recital of the wrongs of her friend and the ease with which they might be remedied. "Here is Diamond Head, where arms may be smuggled ashore. Here is your place, Princess, at Waikeke, where they shall be delivered. At this point and at this telephone and telegraph wires shall be cut. Here is the Government building, of which ten thousand armed Hawaiians shall take possession in a night, almost without bloodshed, for the native police are with us the moment their Queen shall call upon them. "Before our enemies can communicate with any vessel in the harbor the monarchy will be re-established and no foreign power may interfere. Then you will make me your Minister of War, perhaps, Princess, and after that if the Kanaka lets the independence of his country slip through his fingers, the white man is welcome to it."

The effect of words like these upon a woman like Lilia may easily be imagined, and the impossibility of revealing her true identity to Jerdum made more evident. The authoress very cleverly depicts the result of this conversation in a letter written by the Princess from Honolulu, where the two girls have gone upon the urging of Lilia. The latter is wealthy and in sole control of her fortune, which she is using lavishly in an attempt to gain the throne for Kaiulani, a fact which the latter does not suspect, as is evidenced by the tone of this letter. All unsuspecting, the Princess is accompanying her on her journey to the different islands, where Lilia meets the native Hawaiians and uses all the wiles of a pretty and fasci-

NEW SACHS BUILDING FOR BERETANIA ST.



ANOTHER new building is to be added to the goodly number of architectural structures that are springing up all over the business portion of the city. It will be located on the Ewa-mauka corner of Fort and Beretania streets, and will be known as the Sachs block, after its builder, N. S. Sachs.

The Sachs block will be a three-story brick building, with a frontage of 125 feet on Beretania street, and 112 feet on Fort. The full height of the building will be sixty feet. It will be completely fire-proof, and cost \$35,000. On Beretania there will be four store rooms, 25 x 70. The two on Fort street will be the same size, while the one on the corner will be 30 x 70. The first floor will be practically of glass and will be lacking in none of those many little details that go towards contributing to the comfort and elegance of such apartments. The second and third floors are arranged either for offices or for a first-class lodging house. There are thirty-six rooms on each floor, each room containing a bath, closet and washstand. The second and third stories will be constructed of brick.

The new structure will, when completed, cover an area of 140,000 square feet. A basement, eight feet high, brick and cement lined, will be excavated beneath the entire block.

nating young lady to interest them in carrying out Jerdum's plans, the latter having also come to the islands with the same object in view. Arms had been smuggled in and securely hidden, and pledges secured from a dozen chiefs, every one of whom had pledged a thousand men to help the cause—the winning of a throne for Kaiulani, who alone of all the conspirators was unaware of the plot of which she is the central figure.

A ball given by Lilia upon her birthday anniversary is selected as the evening on which the conspirators are to take forcible possession of the Government and send their Queen. All unwittingly, the Princess has given up her own palace for her friend for the event, and chiefs and natives have been invited from far and near. The most difficult part of her task Lilia had left till this night. The time had come when the Princess must be informed of the plot, though Lilia doubted but little that she would consent, when shown how successfully and how carefully plans had been made and all arrangements carried out.

Jerdum, still not suspecting the true state of affairs, has a last interview with Lilia, in which she acts strangely and unlike herself. Then she goes to have her interview with the Princess.

"I am not the Princess," she told the astonished Englishman upon her return. "I am Lilia Lauzon. I have deceived you. All this time I have deceived you. Oh, I beg you to believe that it was not my own folly that led me to do it, but my love and loyalty to her."

Jerdum thought she was joking; then the full import of her words struck him. "At least she knows," he exclaimed.

"Yes, she knows everything now," said Lilia bitterly. "She knows it all, and says she will never forgive me."

Again he upbraided her, spoke of the men who had risked their lives for the cause; then a new idea took possession of him, the growing love for the girl, hitherto unsuspected. Seen in its true light this now appeared to him as more than the throne or the freedom of the Hawaiians.

The prettiest part of the story is left to the fancy of the reader. To the twelve expectant chiefs, waiting the signal for the attack an old Kanaka brings a message, another Kanaka rows a man and a woman to a waiting schooner just ready to weigh anchor. There the story ends, quite satisfactorily, perhaps, to all but the angry chiefs and the companionless Princess.

Statehood for Hawaii.

It appears that the people of the Territory of Hawaii do not like the proposition of one of their newspapers to have the Territory made into two or three counties of California. The advantage in annexation to California would be that the Hawaiians would get Statehood immediately by that process, and they would be part of a big State. They want a State of Hawaii, however, and a bill asking admission is to be presented at the opening of Congress by Robert W. Wilcox, the Delegate from Hawaii. As Hawaii has been a Territory only about a year, this Statehood movement would seem to be somewhat sudden. Two things can be urged in favor of the Statehood idea. Hawaii has 154,000 inhabitants, which is a larger number than are in the States of Nevada or Wyoming—a larger number, in fact, than are in both these States together—and it was an independent republic before being annexed to the United States. The Texas republic became a State of the Union immediately on its annexation, and it had no more population at that time than Hawaii has now. But, of course, Texas was contiguous territory, most of its inhabitants were whites and its future immediate and remote, was much brighter than in Hawaii.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

HOW CLOTHES KILL NATIVES

Some Interesting Discoveries of the Army and Navy Journal.

The disposition of the highly civilized man to make light of the customs in dress of the savage or semi-savage races is one thing that often impedes successful government of new colonies and that makes the introduction of so-called Christian government simply the forerunner of the grave digger. As soon as the white man obtains power over the savage and begins his work of reform, he makes a dead set at his clothes. To the average Anglo-Saxon and European, clothes are the synonym of virtue. Without clothes they hold there is no virtue, so they immediately set to work to replace the fig leaf with skirts and trousers. In recent works on the evolution of modesty historians have shown that the idea of modesty can exist apart from the clothing; that the covering the body was originally adopted, not from a sense of modesty, but from a desire not to excite aversion.

However, in our alleged highly civilized communities, even, we have standards of attire adapted to circumstances and conditions. In the winter, at swell functions, ladies can unclothe themselves almost ad libitum above the waist, while in the ballet similar freedom is permitted below the waist line. In summer our bathing resorts see a display of bare feminine flesh that a few years ago would have occupied all the energies of the W. C. T. U., and perhaps left the canteen without assailants. Our own customs we modify to suit taste and climate, but we deny this privilege to the islanders living in a climate with a fierceness of heat of which we know but little. Instead of permitting them a wide latitude in matters of dress, we think that in enveloping them in stiff skirts or starched petticoats we are putting them at once in the armor of virtue, oblivious of the fact, attested by all explorers and travelers, that virtue is more conspicuous among people with whom dress is the exception than among those with whom dress has become an art.

We have always been suspicious of attempts, however well meaning, to improve the morals and conditions of tropical islanders along the lines of civilization. That our suspicions have not been ill founded is shown by what Captain B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., Governor of Samoa, told Secretary Long, the other day, about the inroads of consumption in Samoa. Captain Tilley said that the adoption of clothing by the Samoans had introduced lung troubles into that mild climate. In the old days before the white men obtained control, the natives went nearly naked, protecting themselves from rain and dampness by liberal applications of coconut oil, which was quite as effective as the oily secretion of a duck's back in shedding water. Nowadays, the native man wears clothes and no coconut oil, and when the clothes become wet a cold follows and in many cases tuberculous results.

It was only in last week's Army and Navy Journal that mention was made of the use to which British officers put coconut oil as a body varnish to abate the evils of excessive heat in India. While much progress has been made in sanitation and in medicine, there are not a few who believe that the greatest agency for the physical regeneration of the human race lies in a reform in our apparel that will rid mankind and womanhood of the evils that spring from our daily dress. Looking at an Amer-

ican man walking about on a hot day with his load of clothes, a savage might well exclaim: "There is the white man's burden."

One of the causes to which the partial destruction of the Hawaiian Islanders has been ascribed is their adoption of clothing, under the influence of missionary instruction. When they waded about naked in the kalo fields they took no harm, but when they came out of them with wet clothing they contracted fatal disorders.—Army and Navy Journal.

THE NAALEHU MURDER CASE

What Good Work of Deputy Sheriff Eaton Has Uncovered.

WAIOHINI, July 16.—On the 10th I wrote you a short article on the murder case at Naahehu plantation. Today the charges were sufficiently advanced so that the prisoners were brought before the court for preliminary hearing.

At the beginning Deputy Sheriff Eaton had seven natives arrested and held for investigation. Day by day he worked carefully and each day strengthened the position he had taken.

Those arrested were Sam Kaluna, Peter Kiliko, Lepeka—these were charged with murder. Four others, one a native man, and three native women were held for investigation.

At the trial today Sam Kaluna alone was charged with murder in the first degree, the other two being nolle prosequi. Evidence showed that Yoshida received his death blow from the nozzle end of a pistol, because on the 8th (Monday) Deputy Sheriff Eaton received a pistol from Mr. Green, the head stable man, and careful examination showed blood stains on it, and with a pencil a piece of bone was forced out. Afterwards it was decided to exhumate the body, and it was found that this bone fitted the hole driven into the upper corner of the left eye. It was shown that Kaluna borrowed the pistol from Lepeka's wife on Monday night, the 1st instant, and returned the same before dawn Tuesday morning. Lepeka received the pistol and threw it in the bureau drawer, and its broken and damaged condition was not found out until Mr. Green returned from Kona. On Monday, the 1st, at about 4 p. m., Yoshida went to the plantation office to draw what was due to himself and another for work done in June. Forty-six dollars and twenty cents were paid him and he made several business calls and twice was seen with Kaluna, and once they had coffee together. Toward dusk he started to go up home after having had a bottle of sake at a friend's house. Kaluna was seen to come from the way he (Yoshida) would have to go. There is no doubt that greed for the poor man's money was the motive for the crime. Thirteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and credit is due the Deputy Sheriff for the quiet but determined way in which he has worked up his case. After summing up the evidence the Judge committed Sam Kaluna to Kohala for trial at the October term.

Mrs. Eda Blankart Funston, wife of Brigadier General Funston, is in the city. Being the general's wife, she does not see anything wrong in her husband's capture of Aguinaldo, and the Crier is far too tender-hearted to disillusionize the lady. I love a faithful wife above all things—platonically, of course—and so I can listen with a patience almost rapturous to Mrs. Funston's accounts of what she saw as a heroism on the part of General Funston. "My husband," says the lady, "was sorry to have been obliged to jump, by promotion, over the heads of so many of his superiors." Your husband was not the only officer in the service who was sorry. Mrs. Funston, I assure you.—San Francisco News-Letter.

The Chinese consul has prepared a notice, printed in English and in Chinese, which will be sent to all the islands, giving in full, the correspondence which has passed between himself and the territorial officials on the Chinese immigration fund.

The Only One in Stock

LADIES' DRESSING MIRROR, a very handsome article, with a silver frame—just what is needed by a lady's toilet. Price extremely cheap.

Mahogany Cabinets

For music sheets, front piano finish.

The ever welcome.....

Reclining Chair

with adjustable back; in hard wood or wicker.

Rugs

A full line at the lowest prices in town.

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BIG VARIETY (of the best for the money)

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HOPES FOR A REFINERY

Pollitz Believes His Plan Will Succeed.

Not a sugar refinery will be established in Honolulu within a short time, is the opinion of Edward Pollitz, the San Francisco broker, who left for the coast yesterday in the Sierra, after a month's stop here, during which time he paid a visit to the other islands and investigated the condition of the various plantations in which his firm is interested. The plan which is occupying more of Mr. Pollitz's attention than any other just now, is his refinery scheme. This was very carefully worked out before the arrival of the promoter, and what has been done since was in the matter of interesting local capitalists. While there is money enough in sight to insure the building of a large refinery without any local investments it is the desire of the men at the head of the proposition to secure enough Honolulu subscriptions to get the co-operation of the plantation men, which, alone, will insure the success of the plan.

The amount of the investment which will be made in the refinery cannot yet be announced definitely, but it is the opinion that the money first put into the mills will be in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000. In addition to this there will have to be a working capital, which in the case of the local institution will be materially less than is needed in a refinery which is located far from the source of supply. The plans of the building and machinery will not be entirely completed until the arrival in San Francisco of Mr. Pollitz and his engineer, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who has been with him during his tour of the islands. When this is done the actual start of the concern will be known, and the subscriptions will be opened. For the present there will be nothing done here, but the ground is in condition for good work when Mr. Pollitz returns, in October, and the incorporation of the refinery company progresses.

"I have looked over several sites for such buildings as we contemplate, both on this island and others, and have not made up my mind as to which is preferable. Of course, I cannot tell where the refinery probably will be located, for that would place us in the hands of the people who own the property," said Mr. Pollitz. He continued: "It would be natural to suppose that we would choose Honolulu for the site of our buildings. But there are other places where the opportunity is very fair, and where we could carry on our business almost as well. In the matter of support here I have found that there is manifested a friendly spirit, but of course the majority of the sugar here is being sold on the trust on a contract. I believe, however, that there will be general support given to the enterprise. Many of the plantations will give their sugars to the new refinery as soon as we are able to handle them. Then, as the contracts expire, we will have other sugars until in time we will be able to handle all the output of these islands, and finally when we have got into final shape we will reach out and take in all the sugar we can handle from the Philippines. In fact, if we are successful in making all the necessary arrangements which will enable us to get going soon, we will make this one of the leading industries of the islands."

All the money that we will need in having our refinery here is a small working capital, since we will not have to do as the trust, be in readiness to meet drafts upon the arrival of large shipments of raw product. We will have the sugar delivered here, and as soon as we work it we will be able to draw against it as manufactured product. That is one of the banking arrangements which have been made already. This means that we will have no need for the large capital which in the past has distinguished the refineries of the Eastern States.

"There will be no serious fight with the trust. That organization cannot expect to make a successful fight against such a plant as ours, for we will be in shape to place our sugars right into every city in the United States, and they cannot afford to cut prices so as to drive out of the market such a large amount of sugar. Once we are making full run of refined sugar it will be put into the markets of the entire country, and we are sure will make for itself a market in the trade which will not be filled by any other product now for sale."

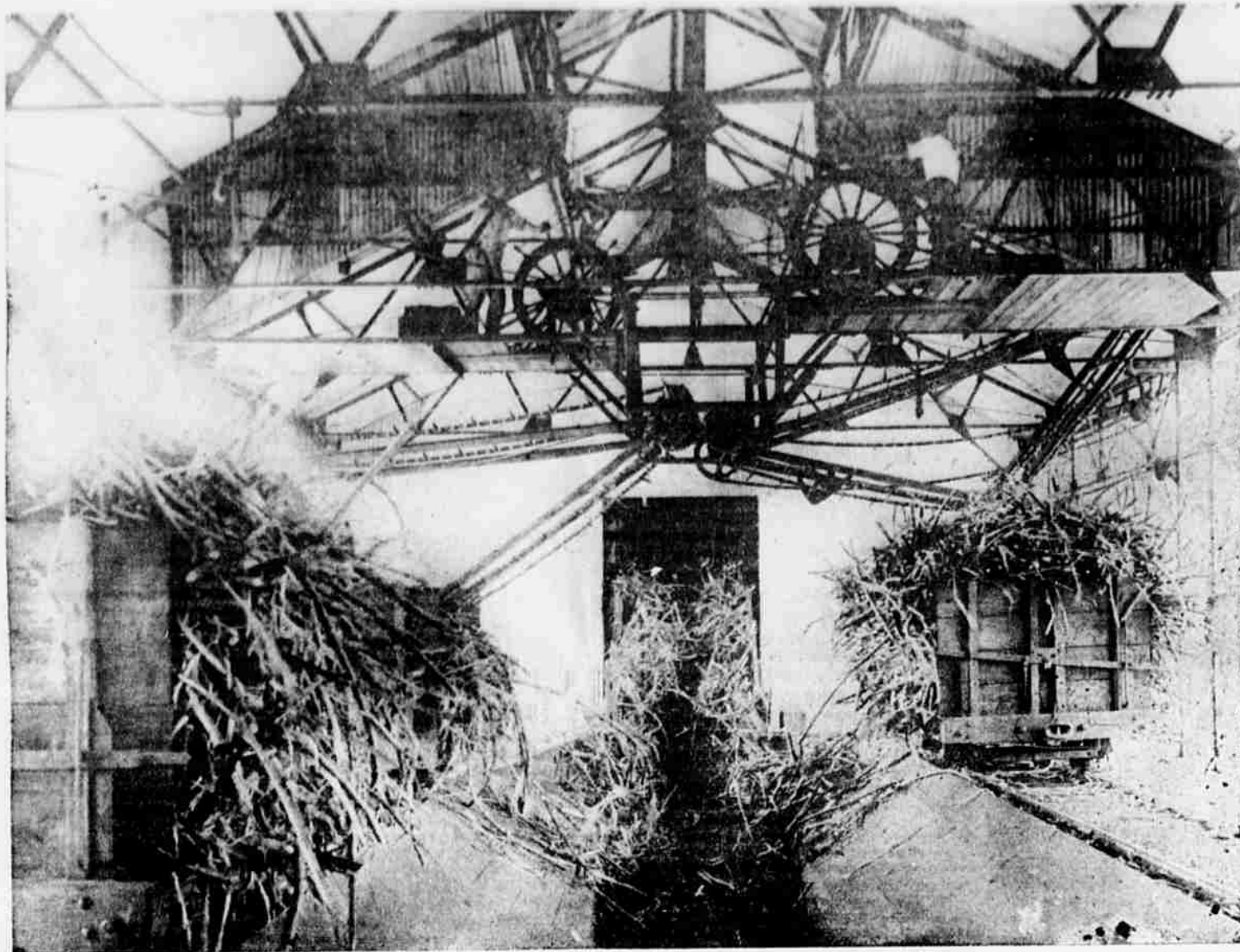
"The raw sugars of Hawaii are the best in the world. The crystal is the clearest and strongest, and we will have such a market as will make the Hawaiian brand sought after by all who want the highest grade. For instance, the sugars now made on the Pacific Coast, where they have the Hawaiian raw sugars to add to their best sugars, is much better than the output of the Eastern refineries. So it is when they have Hawaiian raws in with the best in the Eastern refineries. When we put on the market a sugar entirely of cane we will have no difficulty in securing a demand for the best grades."

"As to fuel. We can lay down oil here at about \$1 or \$1.15 a barrel. Four barrels of oil are equal to a ton of coal of the best grade, and at the same time, requires less expense in handling. This means that we will be put on almost an equal basis as to fuel with the most economically managed refineries of the trust. The skilled labor we will have to import, and the help will be easy to secure. It is not the hardest of work with the modern labor saving machinery. We will employ no difficulty on that score."

Mr. Pollitz says he believes that the principal reason for the uneasy feeling as to sugar stocks now is the unfounded fear of the investors that there will be serious trouble as to labor. Such investigations as were made in the matter of the McBryde plantation are, in his opinion, most wise, and the result of more such trips would be to wipe out all feeling of insecurity.

Operation of California. In the opinion of the broker, the sugar here is about "It would be like taking in a starving man, and then after feeding him and making him happy and comfortable, to strangle him," was the way he put the case.

CANE UNLOADER NOW IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS



(Photo by Honolulu Photo-Supply Co.)

THE CANE UNLOADER USED IN THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

A cane unloader, of which the above is a picture, is now being installed in most of the island plantation mills. It is a device which is operated by one man, clears a cane car of its load of sugar cane stalks into a carrier below, which in turn carries the cane to the rollers into which the stalks are fed, and the juice squeezed out. Formerly each car was unloaded by laborers, taking much time and incurring no little expense. The employees rarely pushed the cane stalks into the carrier in a way which would insure them being carried into the rollers in a systematic manner. This resulted in a loss of much juice.

The cane unloader consists of triangles of steel, around which a belt of malleable iron like travels, a very tight link being supplied with teeth. This triangle can be lowered or raised by the operator, who stands on a platform just above it, where he works a wheel not unlike a ship's pilot wheel. As shown in the accompanying cut, the operator works the triangle on the opposite side of the platform, thus giving him a full view of the car and its load. The triangle in normal position is raised up to the platform. A car loaded with five or six tons of cane and piled up to a height of about

twelve feet, is run into the shed and under the triangle. The stalks are loaded lengthwise in the car. The operator lowers the triangle, starts the machinery which carries the end of the belt around the frame, the teeth catch in the cane and topple it over into the scupper and on to the carrier there. As the pile lowers, the triangle is lowered until the car is entirely cleared. The triangle is a double frame, so that a set of teeth are operating in each end of the car, making the work uniform throughout. Counterweights on the sides of the building connected by chains with the triangle, balance the control of the wheel.

The cane unloader is a recent invention, and is under the control of W. C. Gregg & Co., who manufacture the machines in Milwaukee. The first to be installed was on Ewa plantation, where the first practical demonstration of its utility was made. It proved successful at the start, and other plantations have taken it up. Manager Lowrie, of Spreckelsville plantation on Maui, said recently of the invention: "It cannot be praised too highly. It has simply been impossible to feed the carrier by hand. Men cannot do it at all times, and when they do work the feed is so uneven that our losses in extraction are very great, to say nothing of the trouble of the laborer. I would not be without the unloading machine."

NEWS OF THE COURTS

The suit in ejectment of the Kapolei Estate vs. A. S. Cleghorn, after a two weeks' trial in Judge Gear's court, was concluded yesterday, the jury returning a verdict after only ten minutes' deliberation. The trial began on June 28.

TRAMWAYS CO. SUED.

The Hawaiian Tramways Company is being sued for \$10,000 damages by Mrs. Alice L. Hutchinson for injuries received while she was a passenger on one of the company's cars on Beretania street on July 3d. The suit was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court and will be heard in the August term thereof. Mrs. Hutchinson in her complaint states that on the day in question she was a passenger on the defendant's railway in a car running on Beretania street toward Fort Street, paying the fare demanded by the company. She says it was therefore the duty of the company to carry her to her destination in a safe manner, and that the car should be operated in such a manner that it should not collide with any vehicles and teams on the street, and it was also the duty of the company to employ competent, skillful, prudent and sober servants to handle the cars.

Mrs. Hutchinson alleges that the defendant did not reward these duties, but on the contrary, wilfully and negligently disregarded the same in that it failed to exercise due care in directing the car on which she was a passenger. She alleges that the car came into collision with a vehicle. When her attention was directed to the driver, she saw him improperly, carelessly, heedlessly, recklessly and negligently that a collision occurred between it and a waterbury cart by which the car was badly damaged, and the plaintiff without any fault or negligence on her part was caught and crushed between the dashboard of the car and the seat in which she was sitting, and thereby received serious injuries to her body and limbs, and was bruised, wounded, hurt and some sick and lame, and ever since she has suffered great physical pain, and been confined to her bed since the date of the accident, and has been unable to perform any work and transact any business, and she alleges that by the negligence of the company she has been damaged in the sum of \$10,000.

PROBATE

Miss Ruth Wilder has petitioned for the probate of the will of William C. Wilder, deceased, and it has been ordered that Monday morning, August 13th, be set for the hearing of such petition. The petition shows the heirs to be Misses W. C. Wilder, Charles T. and Harry A. Wilder, sons of the deceased, and petitioner, widow of deceased, who is named in the will as executrix. It is stated that the value

of the estate is unknown. Robertson & Wilder are attorneys for petitioner. In the matter of the estate of Edna Luce, deceased, Ellen Dore, mother of Kathleen Monsarratt, Ethel Monsarratt and Vere Dore, minors, has petitioned for her appointment as trustee for said minors, in place of Thomas Ray Keyworth, who, it is shown, desires to be released of the trusteeship, as he wishes to leave the islands.

SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Decision was given yesterday in the case of C. B. Wilson vs. Liliuokalani, by the Supreme Court, reversing the decree of the first judge of the First Circuit Court, which denied the motion of plaintiff, that he be allowed to file an amended bill, and dismissed the bill, dissolving an injunction formerly granted, and adjudging costs to the defendant.

This case was a suit in equity, brought by the plaintiff, who claimed that himself and wife had rendered valuable services to the defendant, and that they had not been paid for the same; that he owned a homestead on the corner of Young and Piliok streets, and that in June, 1896, the same was advertised for sale under foreclosure of mortgage; that the defendant volunteered to buy the homestead for him at the said sale, and that she did so, through Cecil Brown, her attorney, the purchase price being \$4,400, and the real value about \$7,500; that the commission deed and a declaration of trust were delivered to plaintiff by said Brown, subsequently, and that the defendant expressed her satisfaction with the arrangement, saying that as soon as plaintiff became financially able, he might pay the amount expended, and at any event the property should always be used and occupied by the plaintiff and his wife as a home during the remainder of their lives; that afterward J. O. Carter, defendant's attorney in fact, sought a fraudulent advantage in regard to the property, and by misrepresentation persuaded him to give up the title papers, that these papers were subsequently turned over to Cecil Brown, who executed a deed to the property directly to the defendant, who, ever since, has claimed to own the property, free from any claim or trust of the plaintiff; that in 1900 plaintiff was directed by the defendant to vacate the property; that plaintiff offered to pay the amount expended, as first agreed, and that such offer was refused, and that in August, 1898, the defendant instituted an action in ejectment against plaintiff to recover possession of the property, and filed damages, that plaintiff cannot introduce his equitable defense in a court, and unless the court will take cognizance of the action defendant's title, he will suffer irreparable loss and injury.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR STOMACH AND BOWEL TROUBLES.

"I have been in the drug business for twenty years and have sold most all of the proprietary medicines of any note. Among the entire list I have never found anything to equal Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy for all stomach and bowel troubles," says C. W. Wakefield, of Columbus, Ga. "This remedy cured two severe cases of cholera morbus in my family, and I have recommended and sold hundreds of bottles of it to my customers to their entire satisfaction. It affords a quick and sure cure in a pleasant form. No family should be without it. I keep it in my house at all times." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Henson, Smith & Co., Ltd., General Agents, H. I.

Queen County, Rhode Island.

The political troubles in the Hawaiian Islands have reached the house of a legislator in a Congressional District in the State of California. Why not make Hawaii a county in Rhode Island? The latter reads more loudly than the former.

SCHOOL CLOSED

The Teacher Injured in a Runaway Accident and Reported to Have Gone Insane.

In October, 1896, one Monday morning the Rushford school did not open and it was reported that the teacher had gone insane. The physician in attendance pronounced the trouble nervous prostration and said that school work was mentally and physically impossible. The teacher, who is now Mrs. L. A. Gullikson, of Rushford, Minn., in a recent interview published in the Star of that place, gives the true story of the event.

"To begin at the beginning," she said, "when I was about seven years of age a sudden fright brought on a dreadful condition of nervousness. When, in 1896, I was injured in a runaway accident, this, combined with my former trouble, made me so ill that I was unable to open school the following Monday."

"Was it true that you were reported to be insane?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes, and the members of my family thought that I was becoming so. Words do not express the agony I endured with my head and eyes. The least noise would cut through my nerves like a knife. I was hot and cold by flashes, had piercing pains in my temples and in the back of my head and a red mist was constantly before my eyes."

"I was dizzy and faint with fearful moments, which nothing relieved. I could take no solid food for ten days, but lived on milk and lime-water. When the doctor had treated me for nearly six weeks without helping me, Mrs. J. Webster, a nearby friend, recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I took them faithfully for not quite three months and was perfectly cured. I have never heard of a single case where they did not prove beneficial and know of several persons who have taken them successfully for rheumatism."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are not like other medicines. They act directly on the blood and nerves. This makes them invaluable in such diseases as locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, rheumatism, nervous headache, the after-effects of the grip, insipidities of the heart, sale and saltine complications and all forms of weakness either in male or female. At all druggists or direct from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 205 Broadway, N. Y. Price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50.

Judge Humphreys' Case.

It is understood that charges have been filed at the Department of Justice against Judge Humphreys of Honolulu. These charges are said to grow out of an action of the judge in certain matters that came up before him. The judge is now on his way to this city, and it is said will bring with him a petition signed by leading citizens of Honolulu, including his cousin, a number of letters to that effect already having come to the department.—Washington Star.

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co.

(Limited.)
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company,

OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1836. Accumulated Funds \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co

OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.
Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

AGENTS.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co

OF BERLIN.
Fortuna General Insurance Co
OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport, of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and Reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and Reserve, reichsmarks 8,330,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,800,000
Total reichsmarks 44,130,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD
FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every
wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered, the Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

Nickle, Silver, Gold Filled and Solid Gold.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel. These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kakaia Mill and the Kakaia Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,
Kakaia, Hawaii, Agent for the Hawaiian Islands.



Another version of the Carter-Rothburn shooting affray reaches us in the following from a well-known citizen of Chukot. "I have just been notified that former Judge Rothburn of this district was shot in the shoulder by Dr. Carter Sunday night while the family was in bed. It seems that Rothburn was 'tall and for some reason suddenly walked into the Carter's bedroom while they were asleep. The shooting followed. This is all I have heard so far and of course I have no way of verifying it but the information came

Wife, mister, did my husband have this watch fixed at your shop?" I said he did. "Well," said she, "what I want to know is whether that picture was in it when you took the watch?" It was the photo of a staying-looking half-white! I told the lady that it must be a mix-up and explained my trouble with these pictures. I guessed I had picked out the wrong one for her husband's watch. "Well, I am thankful," she said, "he told me all that but I thought it might be a mix-up and dropped it."

among whom you live before you can write intelligently and to the satisfaction of the patrons of a newspaper. Mr. Gill was not only a stranger but he remained a stranger during the months he was here, and that is probably the cause of the lack of success of the would-be rival of the old Advertiser. In that office we can all "see round" Independent.

The Humason Fire.

Word received at this office by the Island from Humason says the dry weather there is rapidly becoming re-

withed the funerals of their mother, who passed away on Sunday, the 4th inst. A good working rule would be the most welcome thing that could find its way to Hamakoa.

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THE FAMILY FRIEND

No remedy can be as good a right to that title as Kikkapoo Indian Oil. It is good for internal and external use, for the cold and flu, for the rheumatism, sprains or any other acute pain, but everyone who has a bottle of Kikkapoo Indian Oil in the house, can say with confidence, "I have the best remedy for my aches and pains." The power of this oil over pain is invincible. Toothache, headache, neuralgia and rheumatic pains, dizziness, diarrhoea, cholera, vomiting and cramps, and acute pains yield instantly to it. You are always proof against pain with a bottle in the house. (Beware. Imitations are sold for Kikkapoo Indian Medicine.)

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

THE BANK OF HAWAII LIMITED.

Condition at the close of business June 29, 1901.

ASSETS.	
Loans and discounts	\$1,064,408.51
Call loans and overdrafts	245,679.97
Bonds	276,558.99
Less: safe deposit building and office furniture	830.00
Other assets	60,067.20
Due from banks	975.92
Government warrants	2,103.94
Exchange on hand	532,250.92
Cash	32,199,301.65
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$1,000,000.00
Reserve account	50,000.00
Undivided profits	142,728.74
Deposits	1,368,333.75
Due to other banks	134,518.12
Dividends unpaid	1,734.00
	\$2,199,301.65

I, C. H. COOKE, Cashier, do solemnly swear the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 3d day of July, A. D. 1901.

ROYAL D. MEAD, Notary Public, First Judicial District

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE AND SALE.

In accordance with the provisions of a certain mortgage made by George Washington Smith and Elizabeth K. Smith, his wife, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to John Emmeluth, of said Honolulu, dated the 28th day of July, 1900, and recorded in the Hawaiian Registry of Conveyances in said Honolulu in Liber 215, page 436:

Notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose the said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, for non-payment of principal and interest;

And also that after the expiration of three consecutive weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be sold at public auction, at the auction room of James F. Morgan, auctioneer, in said Honolulu, on Saturday, the 27th day of July, A. D. 1901, at 12 o'clock noon of said day.

Dated Honolulu, T. H., July 3, 1901.

JOHN EMMELUTH, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. An undivided half interest in and to the land described in Royal Patent 4497, L. C. A. 8259, Apana 2, to C. K. Smith, L. C. A. 7364, to Kekiliwaha, situated at Keahou, North Kona, Island of Hawaii, containing an area of 1.3 acres.
2. An undivided half interest in and to the land described in Royal Patent 4497, L. C. A. 8259, Apana 2, to C. K. Smith, L. C. A. 7364, to Kekiliwaha, situated at Mananaki, Ewa, Island of Oahu, containing an area of 24-100 of an acre.

2294—July 3, 12, 19.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been duly appointed executor of the estate of Robert McKibbin, late of Makawao, Island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii, deceased. Notice is hereby given to all persons to present their claims against the estate of the said Robert McKibbin, deceased, duly authenticated, whether secured by mortgage or otherwise, to the undersigned at his office on Merchant street, in said Honolulu, within six months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred, and all persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

J. M. DOWSETT, Executor of the Estate of Robert McKibbin, Deceased.

Dated Honolulu, June 24, 1901.

2292—June 25; July 2, 9, 16, 23, 30; Aug. 6

NOTICE

A PARTNERSHIP HAS BEEN formed on the 1st day of June, 1901, by and between Hee Yee Hing Tong, Hee Che, Hee Ching Shue, Quong Ming, Kan Sun, and Chang Yip Shee, doing business under the firm name of Yan Wo Company, at Smith street, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii. The nature of the business is the building and doing general real estate business.

HONG KONG, June 24, 1901.

HEE YEE HING TONG, HEE CHE, HEE CHING SHUE, QUONG MING, KAN SUN, CHANG YIP SHEE.

2293—June 24; July 4, 12, 19.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY warned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, situated in North Kona, Island of Hawaii, and more particularly the lands known as Kaunakulua, Houloua and Kaunakulua.

J. A. MAGUIRE, Houlou, North Kona, Hawaii, June 3, 1901.

2294—To Aug. 19.

ANDERSON ACADEMY.

Irvington, California

BUILDINGS NEW, MODERN, SUB-stantially beautiful, climate all that could be desired. A military school of highest grade, and at the same time a pleasant home.

WM. WALKER ANDERSON, Principal.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, July 19, 1901.

MARKET FOR THE MONTH ENDING JULY 19, 1901.

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AN EXTRAORDINARY RISE IN THE MEAN SEA LEVEL HERE

It May Show That the Coast Line Has Sunk Six Inches—Other Theories Discussed by the Government Meteorologist.

Scientists here are now observing a most interesting phenomenon in the excessive high tides, heavy surf and extraordinary rise in the mean sea level. Never before have those who keep close watch of the changes in the weather and the action of the ocean known of the mean sea level rising a full half-foot as during the past week. For several days the level has maintained its extraordinary height, and many people have observed that a great change has taken place along shore.

At present the Beach road is covered when the high tide comes; the floor of the Myrtle boat house is awash at flood, and in many other places along the harbor and beach fronts the same phenomenon has been observed. The tide now goes over the flood gate leading into Kapiolani Park.

Prof. Curtis J. Lyons, the Government meteorologist, stated to an Advertiser reporter last night that he was unable to determine the exact cause for the extraordinary rise, except that in June the tides under a full moon are generally quite high. The tides are unusually high now on account of the half-foot rise in the mean sea level. There has been no abatement in the recent rise and property owners on the beach who have seen their ocean fronts

apparently submerged six inches are getting worried. Some have hinted at a depression of the geological formation of the group. Prof. Lyons says that this is an apt comparison to show just how high the sea level has risen, and avers that if the same level is maintained for any great length of time such a conclusion might be plausible. During the past twenty years there has been nothing, however, to indicate that the Islands have sunk into the ocean even so short a distance as one inch.

"The mean sea level is," said Prof. Lyons, "is at an elevation which makes it appear as if the Islands were sunk just that much. There is a change of this kind from time to time, but this is the highest I have ever known here. As to a cause for the phenomenon, it may be barometric pressure. There has been an unusually low barometer over the portion of the ocean nearest us. The barometer all over the North Pacific has been low, and in the South Pacific high, and this might cause the mean sea level to rise in these parts."

"It is a strange phenomenon. Such an occurrence as a rise in the mean sea level takes place at intervals of about 100 years—always more than a year. If the barometer should stand one-half an inch for any length of time, then the mean level of the sea would rise half a foot."

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